

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN JERUSALEM

BULLETIN No. 6

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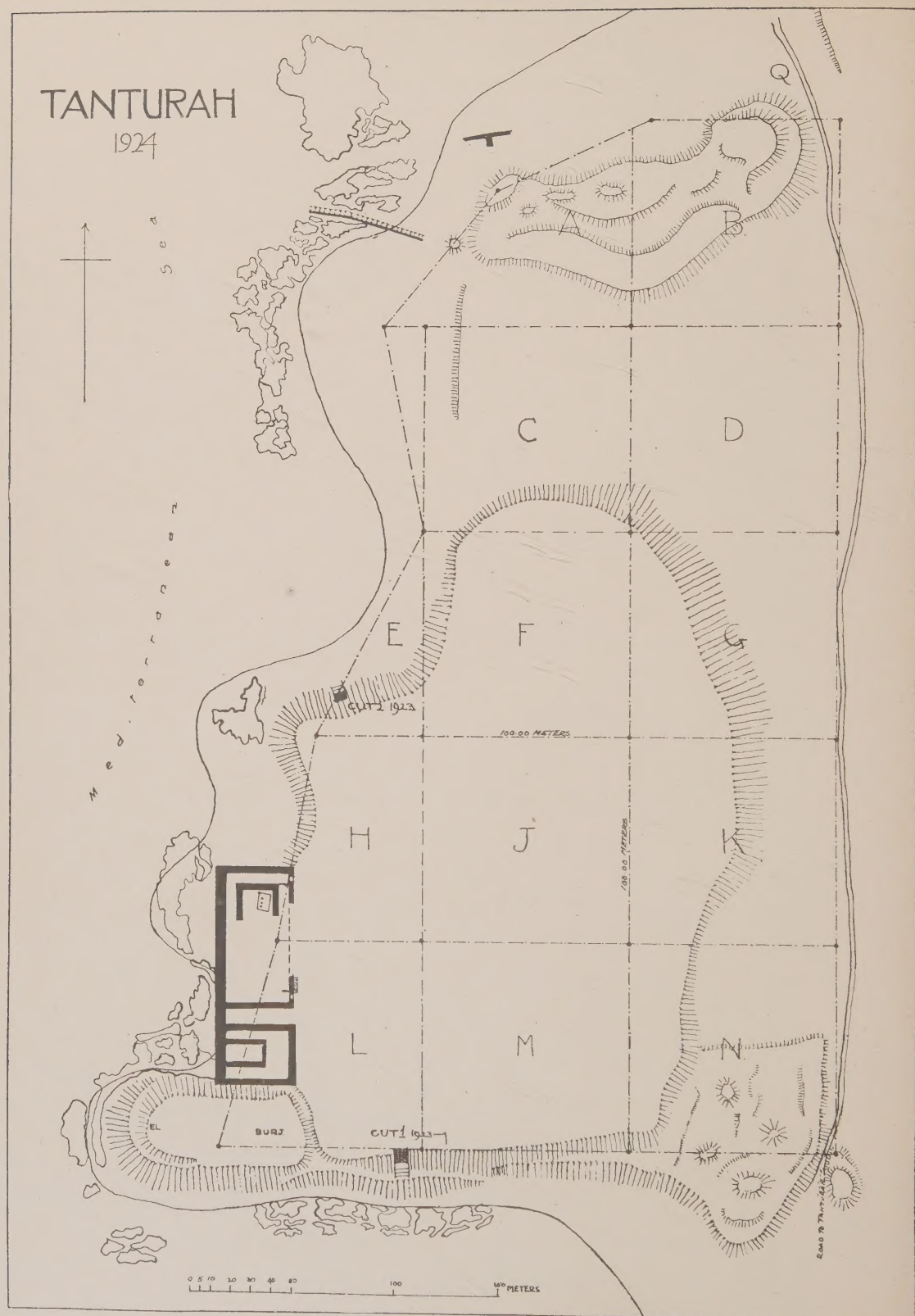
1924

INTRODUCTION.—In the Spring of the year excavations on a restricted scale were begun at Tanturah, the main object being to give instruction in field methods. Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Horsfield, Mr. Phythian Adams, and the Director all took a part in the work, of which a preliminary description is given in this Bulletin. This practical course was preceded, in accordance with the Council's announcement in the Annual Report, by a discussion class, which was attended also by members of the American and French Schools, and by the Inspector's Staff of the Department of Antiquities. Dr. Albright, Director of the American School, and Mr. P. L. O. Guy, Chief Inspector, assisted. The Director, Professor Garstang, led the discussions by introducing selected aspects of an excavator's duties. Six meetings of two hours each were held; methods were explained, examined and criticised; views were exchanged, and every one benefited by this attempt to systematize archaeological methods. It was agreed, by general desire, to renew the course next Spring.

Students and Director have been enabled to visit and study this year the Roman remains at Amman and Jerash, the remains at Mashetta, Madeba, and other sites in Trans-Jordan. The inclusion of the Huleh basin within the political boundaries of Palestine has added to our field of study several prehistoric and megalithic areas as well as Tells dating from the Bronze Age. At the same time we visited Tell Hum (Capernaum) and Kerasi (Chorazin), and we have made also several tentative expeditions into the Philistine Plain, visiting amongst other sites Tell el Safi and Araq El Menshiyeh.

The library, greatly improved by the parting gift of Mr. Phythian Adams' archaeological library and by legacy of the late Mr. James Smith, has now been re-organized in special quarters, and has been open to readers since August 1. A new edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* has been presented by the Viscount Astor, in souvenir of a visit he paid in the Spring.

Among the visitors have been the Rev. Professor A. H. Sayce, M. Lacau, Mr. Leonard Woolley, Mr. J. E. Quibell, Mr. Crowfoot, and S.E. le Gèneral Weygand, as well as the Treasurer and Founder of the School Mr. Robert Mond.



TANTURAH (DORA): PLAN OF THE SITE AND KEY TO PLOTS

TANTURAH (DORA). PART III.—THE SITE

(Continued from Bulletin No. 4)

With Plate I

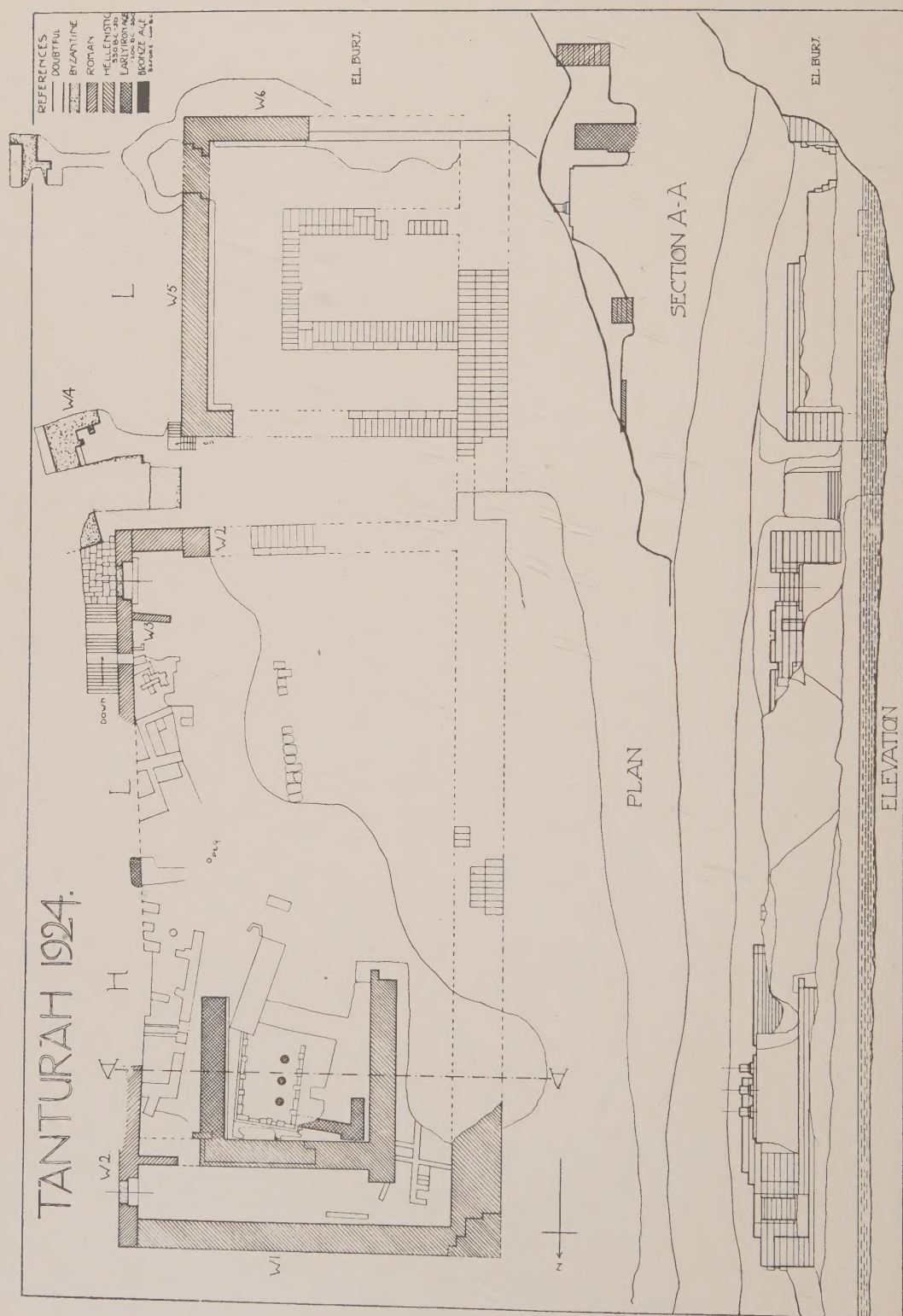
We are now able to give a plan of the historical site of Dora, which has been selected as the School's training ground for practical work. Survey and plan have been done by Mr. Horsfield. The whole area is about 500 m. from N. to S., and about 300 m. from E. to W.; but there are considerable traces of antiquity outside this area that remain to be examined. For convenience of reference and registration the area has been divided into Plots of 100 m. square, as shown upon the Plan, each marked with a sequence letter A, B, C . . . N. With the help of these, several special features may be readily indicated. The main track of modern times, by the side of which are several columns, passes N. and S. by the east side of the area, skirting the edges of the plots B, D, G, K, N. It now links Tanturah, which is beyond the bay to the south, with Kefr Lam and other villages to the north. In the north-western corner, Plot A, are traces of harbour works, which have, however, been so damaged by inroads of the sea that it is doubtful whether we shall be able to ascertain their origin and character. The whole of the western face (E, H, L) has suffered to a considerable extent from the same cause. It is partly for this reason that we decided to commence our excavation in Plots H and L; for the sea had already disclosed traces of massive buildings which it continually threatens to destroy, while at the same time offering an admirable place for dumps upon the shore. In the extreme S.W. of this site (Plot L) a small promontory juts out into the sea, protected by its rocky foundations. This seems to have been a sort of keep in mediaeval times. At any rate, some stout crusading masonry is still to be seen and a tall Turkish signalling tower, which has fallen within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, long formed a prominent feature on the spot, and to this fact it owes the name *El Burj*.

A smaller Tell, only about three hundred metres from N. to S., detaches itself readily in the plan as a separate feature, occupying as a central line Plots F, J, M, and half of the adjoining Plots on either hand. This may prove to indicate the area of the late Phoenician or Hellenistic city, the massive walls of which have been laid bare on the coast by the sea and by our clearances this year. Apart from that, there is little superficial indication of the antiquity or history of the site. A few drums of columns rising in the fields, some capitals (Ionic character) and bases ranged as a wall near the coast, innumerable potsherds in the soil (as on all the Tells of Palestine) are all the obvious traces: these are supplemented by small objects found occasionally by the cultivators and by local stories of uncertain accuracy. The visible masonry upon the shore (mentioned in BULLETIN 4) is the most tangible witness. We have also confirmed the result of our first examination, by a widening of Cut 1, that there is evidence in the stratification of occupation and development more or less continuous from the Late Bronze Age till Byzantine times, with particularly instructive fragments of the Early Iron Age to be studied. The greatest depth of deposit pertains, however, to the Hellenistic occupation, and our work this season has been largely among the remains of this Period. The main lines of the buildings examined are shown in black on the plans of Plots H and L, while the details are faithfully reproduced in Mr. Horsfield's Plans and Elevations, Plates II and IV.

PART IV.—EXCAVATIONS, 1924

The primary object of our digging having been instruction, and our resources having been strictly limited, a rapid development of the ancient city is not to be anticipated. Nor can an answer be given as yet to numerous questions arising from our work. Nevertheless, the chief buildings in Plot H and some of the main features in Plot L did disclose themselves in a satisfactory and instructive manner, as a result of following up methodically a predetermined plan of operations.

With so small a party it was not practicable to divide up the various duties of camp and field separately and in rotation among the several members of the expedition, as would clearly



TANTURAH (DORA) : BLOCK PLAN OF THE EXCAVATIONS, 1924

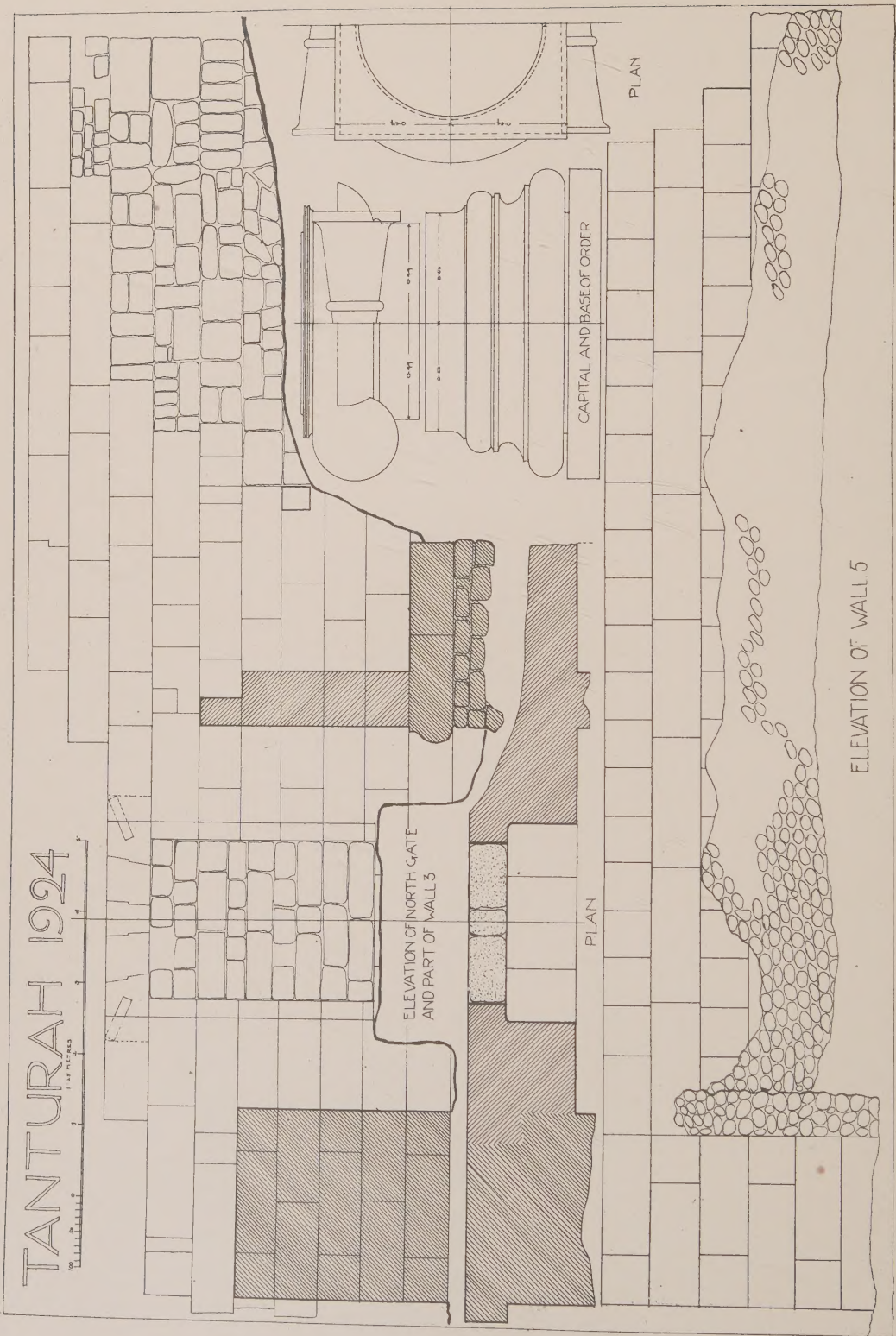
be the best way of gaining experience in each branch of work. As it was, Mr. Fitzgerald chiefly supervised the workmen, including the pay rolls, and registered the pottery fragments; Mr. Horsfield ran the mess and kept the camp accounts, and in the field kept the record of all architectural remains and the stratification-levels; Mr. Phythian Adams classified the pottery and gave demonstrations in section cutting; the Director controlled the plan of work, kept the photographic records, and paid the workmen.

The main attack was on Plot H, which from the W. rose like a knoll somewhat abruptly from the shore, and on the land side was separated from the rest of the Tell by a marked depression. In accordance with theory, two parallel cross trenches 1 m. wide (T₁ and T₂) were first cut through the shoulders of the knoll to test its formation. The first hit, at the depth of 1 m., a stout masoned platform in keeping with the outer retaining wall (BULLETIN No. 4, Pl. I, no. 4) with which indeed it proved to be generally parallel. The second trench was worked down to a depth of 3 m., through debris of varying character without definite striations. A third trench (T₃) was run accordingly parallel to T₁ and T₂ along a convenient furrow between them. This disclosed (a) by accident, the southern limit of the main structure; (b) by cross section, the western and eastern limits of the masonry; (c) the traces of a superimposed platform, which proved to be the floor of a later building just below the surface; and (d) by deep cutting, the fact that the main structure probably overlay the remains of an earlier building of similar position and dimensions but lighter fabric. Mr. Horsfield's Plan and Elevation (Pl. II) illustrate these results. The most northerly (outer) wall (W₁) is that which was examined last year. That parallel to it (within the enclosure determined by W₁, W₂) was disclosed by the first trench (T₁). The second cutting (T₂) descended beyond the preserved limits of the building to the S., as may be seen from the section below. The third cutting (T₃) fell just S. of the section line A A and gave at once an indication of the growth and nature of the mound (H).

The nature of the problem, from the excavator's point of view, being now determined, the next theoretical step was to remove the ground between the trenches layer by layer. At this stage our object lesson, hitherto so successful, partly broke down. The uppermost platform (seen in the section A A), with its three small columns broken off flush with the surface, did indeed give us a definite stratification at that spot. In the absence of definite evidence we infer that this secondary feature belonged to the middle Roman period. The main structure, however, descended very deeply, and between its eastern wall and the outer wall W₂, the stratification proved to be almost homogeneous to a depth of several metres, appertaining so far as there was indication of date at all, to a late Hellenistic or earliest Roman period of occupation. The structure itself then was built earlier in Hellenistic times, presumably in the third century B.C. Section A A shows that we have not yet succeeded in probing to its foundations on the land side.

Without dwelling unduly upon features requiring further investigation, or on the method by which the excavation gradually extended, a brief description of the building as it appears at this stage of the clearance may still be of interest. It consists of a made platform of earth enclosed by masonry. On the north face this masonry consists of massive stones regular in form laid in bonded courses. The general character is well seen in the photograph on Pl. III. In the same view the western wall may be seen to be constructed of much smaller stones laid commonly on their 'sides.' This style of masonry we have found at Ascalon to be of Hellenistic date. The southern wall had largely disappeared and its foundations are still to be found. The western wall had also greatly suffered, but the indications were that it resembled the adjoining northern wall. Referring now to the Plan, Pl. II, it may be seen that the building was once enclosed on all sides by a stout outer wall (W₁, W₂, W₃) through which two doorways gave direct access to the city. Between the northern walls there lay, thrown down, numerous drums and bases of columns and several capitals of Ionic design, detail of which is shown in Pl. IV. A specimen has also been set up by the Department, and is well seen in our photograph.

There seems to be no doubt that the inner platform supported columns, certainly on its northern side; and the suggestion is that it was a temple, poised on a high platform in the Syrian style, surrounded by a great stone temenos wall which fronted to the sea. A deep deposit of fish scales and sea-shells on the western side further suggests that the temple, so appropriately placed, may have been dedicated to Poseidon, or to that Poseidon-like deity familiar on coins of the site attributable to Doros himself, the eponymous founder of the city. One such coin shows a temple with six columns, central arch, within which is a robed figure standing and holding a sceptre in the right hand.



TANTURAH (DORA) : DETAILS AND ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES, 1924



(a)

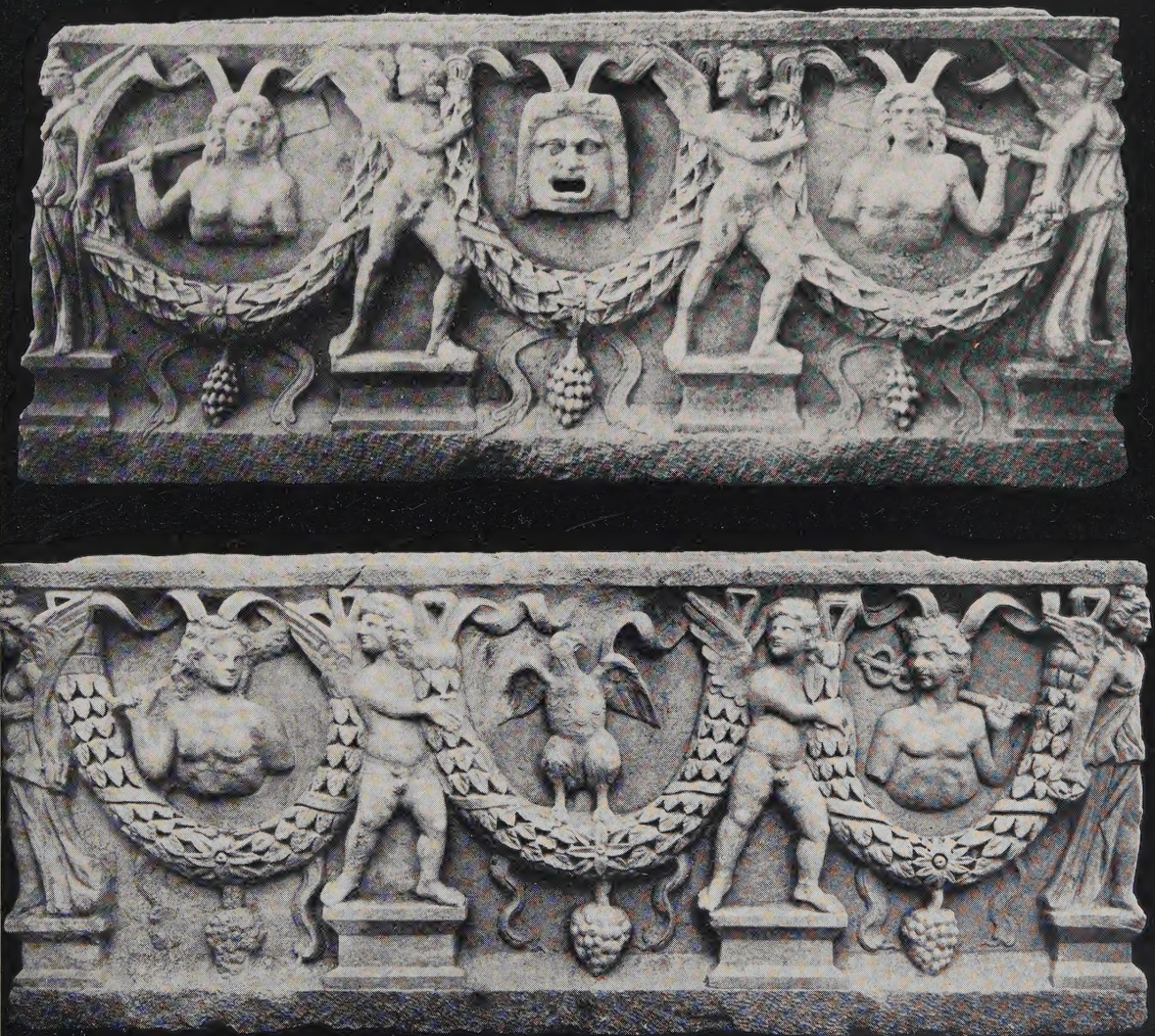


(b)

TANTURAH (DORA): VIEWS OF THE EXCAVATIONS, 1924

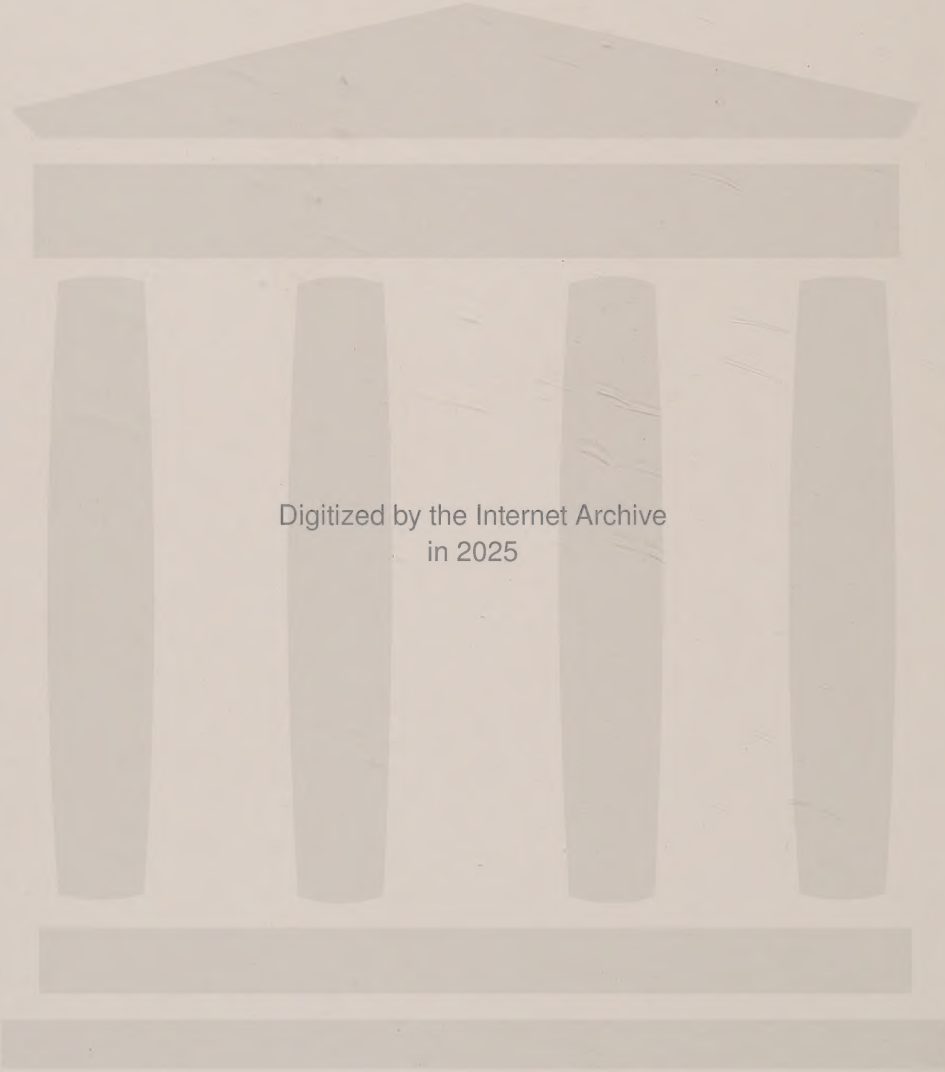
(a) IONIC TEMPLE OVERLOOKING THE SEA

(b) GENERAL VIEW FROM EL BURJ



TELL BARAK NEAR CAESAREA : RELIEFS DECORATING THE SIDES OF A SECOND
MARBLE SARCOPHAGUS DISCOVERED 1924

(Cf. *Bulletin V*, p. 55, and Pl. IV)



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The coins found in the course of the work, unfortunately, do not throw new light upon the origin or nature of the cult; but by their dates and positions they do contribute to determine the phases of local development. It has been mentioned that a gateway (near the mark W2 in the plan) led from the city to the north front of the temple. The causeway at the depth of the threshold was easy to trace, and just over its surface (belonging, therefore, to a subsequent epoch) was found a hoard of bronze coins. Though thickly patinated, these may be recognized as of third century character; thus the reverse type, 'S.P.Q.R. within a wreath supported by an eagle' occurs only on coins of Caesarea Samariae under Severus Alexander (A.D. 222-235). This hoard then gives one limit to the period of the causeway, but not a date that can be approximated. The isolated dated coins found at various depths are more helpful. The earliest was a coin of Dor, Year 1 (B.C. 64-63) found at the level of Course 4 of the eastern wall, where, as has been said, the filling was apparently homogeneous. On the side of the causeway opposite the main door a coin of Septimius Severus (A.D. 193-211) was found as low as the eighth course; but here, as the plan shows, the causeway seems to have been kept open long after the space between the eastern wall and the temenos abutting on the city had been filled: the retaining wall protecting the causeway from debris and the hoard of later date found so near the road-level are confirmatory.

The great difference of levels containing similar deposits was, indeed, one of the most obstinate perplexities which the daily progress of work presented. It was solved finally by the discovery of a great stairway leading from the original level of the causeway, but from the southern doorway, up over the town rubbish to the higher level of the temple platform. It then became clear that the temple had remained in use and without much alteration from the time when originally it stood high above the road level, while the prosperous city rose little by little to the east of the temenos enclosure, until finally it was level with the platform. About this date the doorways, no longer useful and almost dangerous, were filled up with masonry, and a new level of occupation was created. The filling, where it was not gradual accumulation, was homogeneous and contemporary.

There is another detail of the temenos doorway of considerable interest, shown clearly in Mr. Horsfield's Elevation of the North Gate in Pl. III. This is the 'joggled' flat arch which covered the gate. Hitherto, one of the earliest examples known of this type of construction seems to be that over the Golden Gate of Diocletian in his palace at Spalato (A.D. 284-305). In Trans-Jordan at Amman there are flat arches with disguised joggles in the theatre which looks like first century work, and the same comment applies to several occurrences at Jerash, which may, however, be even earlier. It is more reasonable then to suppose that the gateway represents a reconstruction or rebuilding of early Roman times, rather than original work of Hellenistic days corresponding to the construction of the temple itself. This and numerous other problems can only be solved by further excavation on the site.

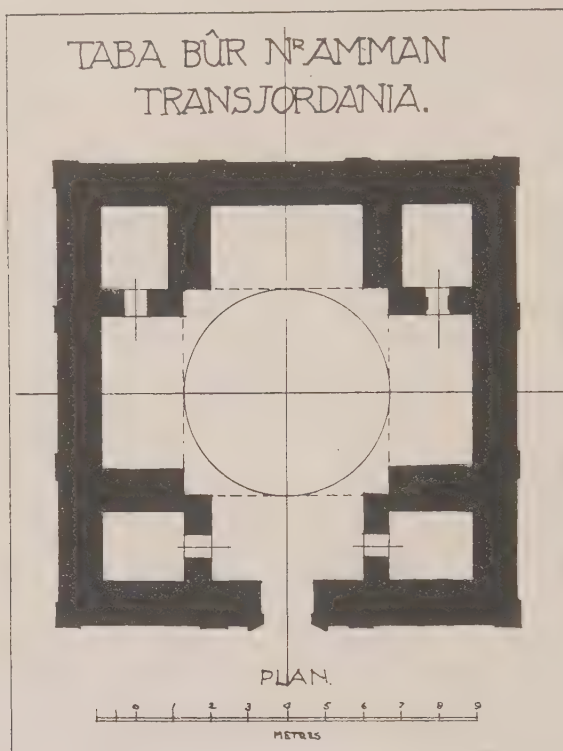
NOTE ON THE ROMAN TOMB CALLED TABA BÛR, NEAR AMMAN

With a Plan

Three miles from Amman, lying alongside a track running from the new road leading to the Amir's palace, stands a square stone building of fine workmanship, now used by the Bedawen as a stable. In plan, the exterior is a square with sides measuring twelve metres: the inside is a Greek cross, with a small tomb chamber in each angle. The outside walls are divided into three panels by four pilasters of slight protection with Ionic caps: the bases are invisible owing to the accumulation of soil. An architrave with a grooved frieze and a cornice of small projection with a moulded parapet in two courses crowns the exterior. The cornice to the East or entrance front has all its members carved, and the frieze is ornamented with figures amid intertwining foliage. The door has an architrave and a straight entablature which has been hacked away.

The arms of the cross are covered* by barrel vaults, their interior face being finished with a moulding. The central space is covered by a dome struck from the same level as the barrel vault.

The design is similar to a Tomb at Samaria discovered by Dr. Reisner and recently reopened, and to the tritorium at the crossing of two main roads at Jarash. The apex of the exterior of the dome is ornamented by an elongated vase, which shows above the parapet though the dome is not visible.



The condition of this Tomb is deplorable. The North side is ruinous and has largely disappeared. The East side has been roughly repaired. The Tomb chamber in the N.E. angle has fallen in and a large part of the angle itself has gone. The interior is heaped with manure and rubbish. On the Eastern front is a rough enclosure, composed of stones collected from the ruinous parts, amongst which are three square stone altars with moulded caps and decorated with wreaths. In the neighbourhood are many cisterns, and a quarter of a mile to the N.E. are the ruins of villages.

G.F.H.

PREHISTORIC AND OTHER REMAINS IN THE HULEH BASIN. PRELIMINARY SURVEY

By P. L. O. GUY

Now that the boundary between Syria and Palestine has been moved further North, there has been added to the latter a very beautiful tract of country which includes some thirty archaeological sites. I was able to visit these during the summer with Mr. Ory, our object being to obtain a complete list of them for registration, and to instruct the inhabitants of the villages in the Law by which antiquities of the area are now administered. It was gratifying to find that there seems to have been little or no destruction of antiquities since the war, though at Qades the whole of the upper part of the well-known 'masonry tomb' of Roman date had been already demolished, and the monument no longer resembles the photographs published in the memoirs of the Survey of Western Palestine.

The more important sites are Qades, itself, the ancient Kadesh Naphtali, with its extensive Roman remains on the lower ground to the East. To the West lies the fine Tell which goes back to the Bronze Age. The Roman ruins are almost entirely free from modern buildings and while a modern village occupies a part of the Tell it leaves a large space available for excavation.

Possibly the finest and most impressive mound is that of 'Abl, which presumably represents the 'Abel Beth Maachah of the Bible and is of vast extent and great height. Here, as at Kadesh, there is a small village which occupies part of the Tell, but leaves the greater part clear. Early Bronze Age fragments were found in a section at the upper or northern end of the mound. To the East there are a number of rock tombs, some of which are to-day used for burial, a custom which I have also remarked in the case of certain tombs near the Akropolis at Amman.

Tell el Qadi (Dan) is now once again included within the political boundary of Palestine. The wonderful spring of ice-cold water to which the city owes its origin is one of the main sources of the Jordan, and is said to be the largest of the world. The Tell itself is large but low and is covered with ruins of basalt rubble; the part near the spring would be difficult to excavate as it is covered with trees and other vegetation; the eastern part, however, is clear. On the surface I could find no sherds of an earlier date than the Iron Age.

Special mention should be made of two more sites: Banias (Caesarea Philippi) where a considerable area of Roman ruins, now planted with numerous fine trees, falls to Palestine, though the main part of the site, including the spring, the crusading buildings and the modern village, is in Syria; and Hunin, where the still dignified but much ruined remains of a crusading castle remind us that the road between Banias and the coast was one which needed armed protection.

Some three kilometres South-east of 'Abl on both sides of the path which now forms the frontier I was struck by a large number of low cairns of basalt which appeared to be early in date though I could see among the heaped-up stones no traces of dolmens or *allées couvertes* such as one finds between Roshpinah and Tabgha.

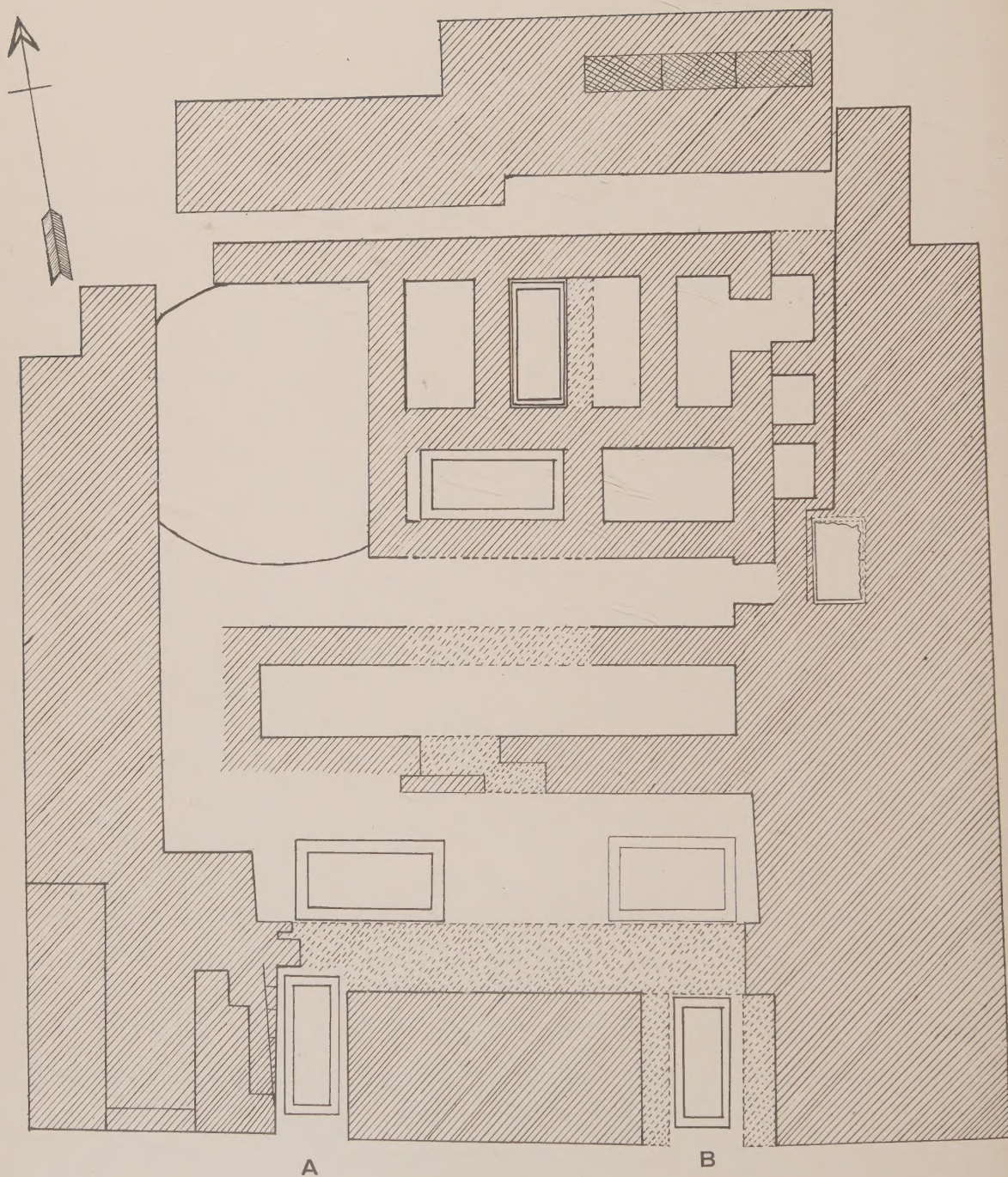
Major Raynor, of the Palestine Gendarmerie, who at the time commanded at Metulla and with whom we were riding at the time, was good enough to offer me some labour for a couple of days in order that one of these might be investigated. Accordingly, on the following day, four gentlemen who were unwilling guests of the Mandatory Power marched out to the site in the company of two gendarmes. We selected a cairn of average size and of circular plan with a diameter of about 4 m. and a height of about 1 m. The stones were all of basalt and from 20 to 60 cm. in length; one stone, 30/20/20 cm., which lay half-way up on the South-west side, had a cup-mark 9 cm. wide and 3.5 deep. There was no trace of any stone circle either in the cairn or round it. When the upper half of the cairn had been removed it was found that the stones of the lower half were embedded in earth. It is probable that this was a natural deposit.

Excavation was carried out to a depth of 1.35 m. below the surface of the surrounding soil, which is volcanic. No pottery was found which could give any definite shapes, and in the first 50 cm. excavated the fragments that occurred were for the most part indeterminate, but included types so divergent as ribbed Roman ware, and a fragment of a flat-bottomed vessel of coarse buff ware with particles of hard greyish grit protruding all over the surface to a height of at least 1 mm., which could hardly be later than First Bronze. There were also a few rough flint flakes. Below the 50 cm. level, which was marked by the upper surface of two rough stones each some 60 cm. across and 20 cm. thick, no late pottery was found. Below the level of these stones there were the following objects:—

(a) Three lumps of red earthenware, lightly fired, one of which measured approximately 6.5/4.5/5 cm.

(b) A number of fragments of coarse, lightly fired pottery, brown in colour and apparently having once had an admixture of tbn, a few small fragments of human bones much decayed, several flint flakes, part of a small flint core, one flint point measuring 3.4/1.6/5 cm., and part of a flint scraper measuring 3.2/2/2.5/4 cm. These scrapers were dressed on one side of the flake only. In addition to these, there were a nodule of iron-stone and a few fragments of quartz.

The whole contents of the tomb, including the fragments of pottery, were extremely meagre and would go comfortably into a single small basket, but I am persuaded on account of the extremely primitive ware found at the lowest level in conjunction with the flint point, and in spite of the two Roman fragments from the first 50 cm. which may well have been due to infiltration, that



TELL BARAK, NEAR CAESAREA. PLAN OF ROMAN MAUSOLEUM

Two building periods are evident. The later one entirely obliterated with a layer of concrete the positions of the two earlier sarcophagi, seen in the southern (bottom) face of the stout outer walls, A, B. The sarcophagi of later periods were found to have been broken and mostly destroyed; the limekiln indicated by the curving lines in the N.W. corner suggests the explanation.

the tomb dates at least from aeneolithic period. The digging of this tomb must be regarded only in the nature of a preliminary sounding. Other tombs of similar kind exist near by, and further to the South there are, as I have said, graves of a much more interesting character, for the most part undisturbed. I have examined superficially a large number of these graves, as well as other monuments of apparently the same period, but reserve any statement about them until time and funds permit of their closer investigation.

It is worthy of note that the civilisation in the neighbourhood of the tomb of which I have given this brief description appears to go back to a date infinitely earlier than the tomb itself. Major Hope, of the Palestine Gendarmerie, handed me an extremely fine Acheulean limande which he picked up within a few 100 m. of the site, and I myself found a couple of oval Bouchers which I should assign to the same period and a fine point almost identical with a Getulian example found by Pallory in the snail-shell heaps of Tunis and equated by Boule with Aurignacian examples of France. All these artifacts have a heavy yellow patina.

The quaternary deposits in the Wadi Baraghit (where the point was found) would seem to offer interesting prospects to the Palaeontologist, and a series of large caves at the source of one of its short tributaries is well worthy of investigation.

P. L. O. G.

21 November, 1924.

NOTES AND NEWS

AMMAN.—The attention of the High Commissioner having been called to the damage and rapid deterioration of various historic monuments in Trans-Jordan, His Excellency placed the services of the technical staff of the Antiquities Department at the Emir's disposal, to take urgent steps and make proposals for the future. The theatre has been cleaned, weeds and shrubs rooted out, and a guardian appointed to prevent further abuse. On the Acropolis, the well-known Sassanian building was found to be in imminent danger of collapse, having been systematically undermined for building-stone from the inside during the last twelve months. Provisional piers and props of masonry and concrete were cautiously introduced at the danger points and the whole temporarily consolidated. This work was done under the personal supervision of Mr. Horsfield, Student-Architect of the School, who is to be congratulated on this difficult and indeed perilous achievement. It is understood that H.M. Government are considering measures to ensure the permanent protection of the antiquities of Trans-Jordan in accordance with the obligations of the mandate, and have consulted the Joint Archaeological Committee on the subject.

BEISAN.—Excavations on this site have been suspended for nearly twelve months owing to Dr. Fisher's absence in Philadelphia.

BEIT-JIBRIN.—The very perfect and decorative mosaic pavement (with designs of the Seasons, etc.) recently uncovered by the French Archaeological School at the invitation of the Department of Antiquities, is being enclosed and roofed by a permanent structure, and it is expected to be open to visitors next Spring. The discovery of another mosaic pavement is just announced, but owing to the approach of winter, it will remain covered until next season. The roads to Beit-Jibrin from Hebron and from Artuf are being relaid, so that it will be possible to visit this interesting site (which includes the Phoenician tombs, subterranean granaries, columbarium, etc.), with greater ease in the future.

CAESAREA.—The Mausoleum at Tell Barak, wherein was discovered the sarcophagus decorated with the battle scene of Greeks and Amazons (BULLETIN No. 5) has now been completely excavated, and a second sculptured sarcophagus has been recovered. We are privileged to publish a plan of the building and photographs of the two sides of the sarcophagus (Pls. V, VI). The style recalls certain Alexandrine coffins of the second and third centuries A.D. The work of excavation was accomplished by MM. Ory and Makhoul, Inspectors of the Department of Antiquities for Palestine.

JERASH.—Visitors report the precarious condition of a number of the famous monuments of this site, in particular the wing pilasters of the very beautiful Temple of the Sun, of which a measured drawing and photographs were reproduced in BULLETIN No. 3. It would appear that there must have been a recurrence of earth tremors in the locality, such as are presumably responsible for the piles of noble ruins that already cover the site. It is understood that the government contemplates taking early steps to arrest the process of destruction; but the problem is a big one, and extensive material apparatus will be required to meet the situation. A guardian has been appointed who will be of help to visitors. A roadway has been cut which is passable under favourable conditions by motor-car. It leaves the main road from El Salt to Amman at the Circassian village near the latter.

NABLUS.—A rock-hewn tomb containing two broken sarcophagi has been found in the upper part of the town (near the Municipal Buildings). Its special feature is a complete stone door on swivel hinges *in situ*, carved in imitation of a panelled door of wood. It is being preserved and made accessible to visitors.

OPHEL.—Excavations of the Palestine Exploration Fund, conducted by the Rev. Garrow Duncan, have uncovered on the Eastern face, overlooking the Kedron Valley, a very impressive ancient wall, with revetment or glacis of the Late Bronze Age (Jebusite epoch) and a massive tower attributable to the Early Iron Age (*temp.* David and Solomon). The Department of Antiquities has taken prompt steps to open up, drain and protect this unique feature of the Old City, which has been declared meanwhile to be a national monument of historic interest. This sector of the wall follows apparently the same scarp as the foundation carefully traced by M. Weill near to the Pools of Siloam, whose excavations have been suspended, however, since the Spring of the year. Little by little, the outline of the ancient city is being brought to light; it is to be sincerely hoped that the work will go forward, with care, method and deliberation.

SAMARIA.—The underground tomb covered by a vault on pendentives, and the two sarcophagi just without, originally uncovered and published by Dr. Reisner, have now again been uncovered by the Department of Antiquities, which is taking steps to leave these monuments visible for the future, involving a roof and tunnelled approach.

On November 20, the British School entertained the Très Rev. Père Dhorme, Director of the French Archaeological School (Ecole Biblique de St. Etienne) to congratulate him on the completion of 25 years work in Jerusalem. His colleagues of the Dominican Order were present, as well as the Director and members of the American School and the leading members of all the educational communities in Jerusalem. In honouring the Prior of the Order everyone desired to pay a tribute to the work and position of the *Ecole Biblique*, which was founded in Jerusalem 36 years ago and has long been a centre of liberal education and research, 'thanks to the initiative and unfailing courage of its founder, the Très. Rev. Père Lagrange, who is still the soul of the institution,' and was present at this gathering.

His Excellency The High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, delivered a congratulatory address, and was supported by Sir Ronald Storrs, Governor of Jerusalem. Père Dhorme made an inspiring reply, from which we quote one of the concluding passages:

'Tant de cités, tant de royaumes, tant d'empires ont successivement jeté leur éclat sur cette terre pour disparaître ensuite et attendre des érudits un semblant de survie dans la mémoire des hommes. Mais ce n'est pas une leçon de découragement, ni de pessimisme. Au fond si les générations se chassent les unes les autres, il reste du passé un peu d'idéal réalisé, malgré les défaillances ou les reculs. Et l'on ne peut contester que du fond de la caverne primitive jusqu'au sommet de l'Acropole, l'humanité se soit élevée vers plus de lumière et plus de beauté. Ici, ce que nous cherchons, c'est le choc des peuples, des races, des civilisations qui a abouti à faire de Jérusalem plus qu'un nom illustre, un nom aimé et vénéré. Cette tâche est de celles auxquelles ne peuvent manquer les ouvriers. Si à côté de l'Ecole Biblique Française se sont juxtaposées d'abord l'Ecole Archéologique Américaine, ensuite l'Ecole Archéologique Anglaise, c'est pour prouver que les esprits venus des coins les plus divers de la planète peuvent coopérer à une oeuvre commune dans la concorde et la sérénité.'

The Second Special Publication of the School, being a Study of the Architecture of the Dome of The Rock, by K. A. C. Creswell, has been issued as a Supplementary Paper and may be obtained by members at the office of the School, 2 Hinde Street, W. 1.